TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1879.

Aberte's Theatre-Variety. Matines. Heath's Theatre-Ricust.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-Les Brigants.
Lyand Opers House-Paul and Virginia.
Favority's Theatre-The Marie Sipper. Hanter & Hinl's Sanders Correct.

Medium Square Garden-It M. S. Pinsters.
New York Aquarions H. M. S. Pinsters.
Nible's Garden-Each intend.

Dlympic Theater-Mill.

Park Theater-Dundrary's Brother Sam. SanFrancisco Minsteels-Broadway and 19th st.

Theatre Comigne Hullian Suart Corrier.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is eved to morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Tammany's Latest Determination.

According to a series of resolutions offered by Mr. John Kelly, at a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, last Friday evening, and adopted by the Committee without a dissenting vote, the plan finally determined upon by Tammany is, in case Gov. Robinson should be renominated, for the Tammany delegation at once to withdraw from the Convention. This appears to be an essential variation from the plan heretofere announced, which was not to enter the Convention if it should be apparent, beforehand, that Gov. Robinson would have a majority of the delegates.

The new scheme raises novel and very important considerations.

Will the delegates from the other parts of the State admit Tammany on such condi-

If they should exclude Tammany, the State election might be lost. That is not certain, however. It would depend in part on the power of Mr. Kelly to hold the organization on a march into the face of certain defeat. Then, again, it must be conceded that out of New York there is a very strong feeling against Tammany Hall, so the defection of Tammany might be the cause of a certain degree of accession of strength throughout the State.

If Tammany should be admitted on the terms it has laid down, the party would be identified more closely than ever with that organization, the odor of which has not at all times been good.

We content ourselves with simply stating these plain aspects of the question, leaving its decision entirely to the wisdom of the Convention, where the responsibility rests.

The Trial of Gully and Its Political Influence.

If HENRY GULLY, now on trial in Mississippi, and his associates in the murder of the Chisholm family, escape justice through the potency of political sympathy, the effect on the next Presidential election, in favor of the Republican ticket, will not be small.

One of the most powerful influences operating to keep the Republican party in power consists in the impression they succeed in keeping up that the lives and property of Republicans in the old slave States would not be secure under a Democratic Administration. The escape of Democratic murderers, where the evidence against them seems conclusive, and where the victims were Re-

No Republican orator can speak half so eloquently for his cause as the gaping wounds of the murdered Chisholms, unless they are avenged.

John Sherman and the Democrats.

In his recent speeches in Ohio, John Sher-MAN, not content with revamping the old stuff, distinctly charged that the Demoerats, after starting out well in the Fortyfourth Congress, had latterly increased the appropriations, while he and his associates were engaged in reducing expenditures.

There is no possible excuse for this falsifleation of the record. A comparison of the appropriations for the same objects, taking the last four years of Republican ascendaney in Congress, with the four past years when the Democrats had possession of the House of Representatives, will effectually expose this misrepresentation. Here are the figures, taken from the statutes at large:

1873—Regular appropriations for support of Government. \$180,308 174 10 1874. \$190,308 177 18 177,37-1,027 81

The Democrats came into a majority in the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, but In accordance with law the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, had already been made. Therefore they began with that of 1877, as follows:

150,544,745,50 100,202,750,58 100,019,005 82 Total..... Four years Republican Congress. Four years Democratic House ... 625,849,135,49

Excess in favor of Democrats ... \$102,181,240 54 There was an appropriation of \$26,867,200 for arrears of pension made for 1880 which is not included in the foregoing, because it was an exceptional item and had no connection with the regular expenditures. It is thus seen that the difference between the four last fiscal years under the Democratic House and the four preceding years under Republican Congresses exceeded one hundred and two millions of dollars-a retrenchment of more than twenty-five and a half millions a year. The appropriations for the years 1879 and 1880 are larger than those for 1877 and 1878 by several millions; but this difference is partially explained by the wiping out of old deficiencies in the navy and other branches of the public service that the Republicans had bequeathed as legacies, by the payment of the fishery award for five and a half millions, and by other items.

While this record is creditable to the Democrats, as far as it goes, it might have been far better. They have not gone to the root of the cyll by any means, either in the civil branches or in the army and navy, and they will deserve to be held to account, if with both branches of Congress they fail to make a thorough retrenchment in the pub-He expenditures.

increase in the cost of carrying on the Government has been out of all proportion to the increase of population. In 1860 the civil and miscellaneous expenses were about twenty-eight millions in round numbers. In 1876, the last year of complete Republican rule in Congress, they were seventy-three millions. In 1867, at the begin ning of reconstruction, when the Republicans had full swing, the cost of the United States courts was \$1,629,536, for Marshals, District Attorneys, United States Commissioners, cierks of courts, and miscellaneous expenses. In 1878 the cost reached \$2,870,754 r the same service, except that the mar-

elections, had risen from \$1,203,214.74 in 1867 to \$1,931,244 in 1878.

This extravagance, this plunder of the people's taxes, is found wherever the surface is scratched. It is organized plunder proteeted by law, and the party which tolerates it, votes for it by indirection, or refuses to abolish it, deserves to go under in defeat and disgrace, whether it be called the Dem-

The Catholic Church in Germany.

ocratic or the Republican party.

BISMARCK's tacit confession of failure in his attempt to coerce the Roman hierarchy is one of the most striking events of the times. Their organization disclosed a capacity of cohesion and resistance for which the most astute and experienced statesmen among the Chancellor's coadjutors were unprepared. Wherein lies the secret of so much unity and power? What are the resources and appliances by whose ald the Catholic Church in Germany has withstood the assaults of the past six years, and upon which she may recken in the future? We find these questions answered in some statistics collected by Prof. Von SCHULTE for the Contemporary Review. The political and social influence exer

cised by Catholics in Germany is out of all proportion to their numerical strength, or to their control of educational machinery. They number but thirty-six per cent, of the population, while they contribute but twenty-one per cent. to the attendance at the classical schools or gymnasia, and only 11.6 to the so-called Realschulen, which correspond to our English high schools. Moreover, the official registers prove that the quota of Catholic pupils is diminishing. Passing to the higher education, we find that of the twenty German universities three have both a Catholic and Protestant faculty of theology, while three others have a Catholic faculty alone, the remaining fourteen being exclusively Protestant in this branch of instruction. There are also seventeen Protestant and eight Catholic theological seminaries established by the State. As regards the other academic faculties, those of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, there are some distinctly Protestant universities, but none with a specifieally Catholic character. If we combine the returns from all of the twenty institutions, the ratio of Catholic students to Protestants in the department of jurisprudence is one to five; in the department of medicine one to nine; and in the philosophical faculty one to five. When we consider the influence naturally exerted by men of education, we should expect the shortcomings indicated by these returns on the part of the Catholic element to entail a corresponding weakness at the polis. This, however, is not the case. In the Reichstag there are at present 143 Catholic members, or within six of the number required by the ratio of the Catholic to the Protestant population. How is this remarkable consolidation among the adherents of the Roman Church maintained? Not, as we have seen, through the agency of the middle and higher education. As to primary schools, the Ultramontanes are able to shape the religious tendency of these institutions only in those communities where they are in a majority.

their means of concerted action, the Catholies in Germany rely not only upon the disciplined energy of their clergy and religious orders, but upon lay associations and the press. The amount of activity exhibited in the latter directions is astonishing. With out citing the societies which are simply unions for prayer, we will indicate those which are influential through their newspaper organs or by the volume of funds subscribed. The Borromæus-Verein, for instance, whose object is the dissemination of approved books, maintains no less than 1.424 libraries. For the specific end of advancing Catholicism in Protestant districts there is the Bonifaceius-Verein, whose net work covers the greater part of Germany while the Franz-Xavierius-Verein, orginally founded for missions beyond Europe, has often sent more than \$50,000 in a year to Lyons, The St. Michael's Bruderschaft, which collects money for the Holy Father at Rome, received, in twelve years, for this purpose, about half a million dollars from a single diocese. Besides such societies there are, in the large towns, workingmen's clubs, at the head of which there is always a priest, and which, in many cases, are provided with houses for entertainments. should mention, too, the Catholic casinos which, since 1860, when they were first started in Mayence, have become most efficient supporters of the clerical policy. Finally the Cultur-Kampf, which began in 1872, gave rise to a multitude of combinations for resistance, as, for example, the Catholiken-Verein of Mayence, branches are extended throughout the empire. While the Catholies are thus more and more welded together with every year, the Prostestants have nothing correspond ing to this imposing system of unions, their few associations having no social or political

For their instruments of propaganda and

significance. In the press the Catholics of Germany have displayed equal energy. When the organization of the Ultramontane press was projected by the German bishops at the Fulda Conference in 1867, there were barely six Catholic political publications. In 1878 there were 267, and more have since been added. Catholies are strictly forbidden to read any other newspapers. The political and ecclesiastical bias thus imparted is fortified by similar pressure in all departments of literature. The Old Catholics have two polemical periodicals, but there is no longer any orthodox Catholic review which scientifically opposes Ultramontanism; and there is a large number of high-class periodicals which strenuously promote it. If we now compare with these statistics the issues of the Protestant press, we find them scanty indeed. According to Prof. Von Schulte, there is not a single great political daily paper which can be said to be specially devoted to the Interests of the Protestant Church.

Such is the machinery by which the Roman hierarchy have managed to consolidate the Catholic population of Germany into a distinct and formidable political force. They have well nigh extinguished opposition within the pale of their own faith. and they now exhibit a degree of unity and vigor which some German Protestants survey with a kind of envy. The Old Catholic movement, which, under BISMARCK's protection, seemed for a time to threaten a dangerous schism, has substantially collapsed, and now numbers scarcely 60,000 adherents in the whole empire. Still more significant is the fact that the Lutheran Established Church has begun to hold out a hand to Ulramontanism. Prof. Von Schulte says that there is a large class of the Lutheran clergy who long for the same kind of power possessed by Roman ecclesiastics. They do not hesitate to seek a more rigid hierarchical constitution, from which they hope to gain the firm support of authority that seems to them so imposing in the Church of

Significant evidence of the hard times prevailing among the farmers of England was shals under the Davenport law for carrying | afforded, yesterday, in the arrival of eighty

sturdy yeomen from Yorkshire and Durham. The heyday of English farming has evidently passed away, and these immigrants recognize the fact, and have resolved to expend their labor and capital where they will bring a good re-

Returns from the Maine election are not sufficiently complete, at this writing, to forecast the result. The Republicans seem to have made considerable gains in the cities, yet the indications are that the gains will not be sufficient to secure Davis's election by the people. The vote was fully twenty per cent. larger than that of last year. It has been many years since so much interest was taken in Maine in any

To-day occurs the "great Yorkshire handicap" race of 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 vards over the St. Leger course at the Doncaster meet ing, and for this Parole has been nominated. The acceptances, including Parole, are 21 in number, and include such well-known horses as Droaden, China, Attaius, Rylstone, Antient Pistol, Drumhead, and Lancastrian. The distance is not wholly unfavorable to Parole, but he carries nearly the top weight, being handicapped at 125 pounds, though one horse, Rochampton, also a six-year-old, carries 126. During this same Donesster meeting Geraldine. already a winner in Mr. LORILLARD's stable, having captured the Lavant stakes on her first appearance in public, will find an opportunity to show her quality again, being entered for the

Gen. CARR, the CONKLING candidate for Secretary of State, used to be a dancing master in Troy, and it is to his credit that he was a good one. The elegant deportment that he taught to others was an accomplishment that he retained when a gallant army officer, and which now adds a charm to his middle age. It would be something to have a Secretary of State who could bow politely; and, when he retired from that office, wouldn't be be a good man to caper before a foreign throne as a United States Minister?

At their meetings in Newark on Sunday, the temperance women and reformed men prayed that rain might pour in torrents yesterday, to the end that persons taking part in the "beer parade" might be drenched. But the day was so nearly perfect that none but an expert grumbler could tell wherein it fell short of perfection. Perhaps there is a better way of aiding temperance than drenching the beer drinkers with rain.

The question whether Free Mason Cor-PERS shall or shall not sleep in Calvary Cemetery is still unsettled, the case having gone over when it came up for argument yesterday. The issue is regarded as a most important one, not only by the trustees of Roman Catholic but also of other burying grounds.

What a pity that sporting men quarrel so much! The oarsmen accuse Courtner of selling his race with HANLAN; the militiamen from the country quarrel with those of the city over the distribution of Creedmoor prizes; there is trouble between the managers of the Saratoga and Monmouth Park racing associations; and the pedestrians are by the ears over the coming matches. Even Capt. WEBB and Capt. BOYTON could not get through a simple swimming con-test of ten miles without an outbreak, Borrox accusing WEBB of running a half mile or so on the beach, thereby winning the purse. WEBB, to be sure, says he did nothing of the kind, but his assertion adds only to the bitterness of the

Landlords and tenants are interested in the decision of Judge SEDGWICK, setting aside a writ of dispossession because it had been issued by a civil Justice of another district than that in which the property occupied by the tenant is situated. Grave injustice is often done by requiring tenants to come from the upper part of the city to the icuer districts to show cause why they should not be dispossessed. Judge SEDGWICK's decision may have the effect of doing away with a serious cause of complaint.

JOHN M. LANGSTON, the Minister to Hayti, is earning his salary of \$5,000 a year by stumping Ohio for FOSTER, or rather for JOHN SHER-MAN, who appears to be his favorite for the Presidency. The Hartford Times calls attention to the fact that, although Landston has held the office of Minister to Hayti for over two years, he has spent but three months at the post of duty. Such instances go to prove that the

It is mysteriously announced that Gen. TECUMBER SHERMAN Wrote to GRANT at Vokohama something for him to "think over while on the steamer;" and the intimates of Treumeen SHERMAN further express the belief that this something was a suggestion that at the next meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, which has been delayed to accommodate him, GRANT should "declare in the plainest manner possible his intention never again to occupy a political office." This would certainly be a very fraternal stroke on the part of TECUMSER SHEE-MAN. The disinterestedness of the advice, however, may not strike the returning traveller, when he reflects that Honest John is a candidate for the Presidency, and would like to have GRANT coaxed off the track. The rôle of the helping brother in Presidential politics is becoming quite conspicuous-even Cynus W.

If the walk for the ASTLEY belt comes off according to the published terms and announcements, the winner will probably be well paid for his exertions. Of the gate receipts, which are likely to be large, less expenses, the winner under any of the seven suppositions made in the contract will get a full half. He may, under two of these suppositions, get either two-thirds or the whole of the gate money. Still, of this there is not the remotest chance with such competitors as he will have, since these two supposed cases are: "If only one man completes 450 miles, the whole of the gate receipts, less expenses, to be paid to him; if but two com-plete 450 miles, the winner to receive two-thirds and the second man one-third." The men who have entered are ROWELL, WESTON, HAZAEL PANCHOT, KROHNE, HART, TAYLOR, ENNIS, JACKSON, DUTCHER, MERRITT, and GUYON. As there are something like eight men on this list who have made over 450 miles in former matches, the chances of only one or two of them being able to repeat the feat are exceedingly small. For the same reason, the winner cannot rely much on the entrance money. The entire entrance fees go to him, in one contingency; and as these fees are \$500 each, a dozen times \$500 would secure him \$6,000-a neat little purse without the gate money. But, in fact, any man who makes 450 miles has his fee returned; and, as has been said, the likelihood is that at least two-thirds of those who enter will save their fees. However, with such entrance fees as he secures, and half the gate receipts, the winner, if the match comes off under favorable circumstances, will probably find limself remunerated not only for a week's walking, but for all the weeks of preliminary training.

Civil Justice GEDNEY, who arrived from Europe yesterday, is said to have devoted a good deal of his time while abroau to the study of the police systems in London and other cities. His observations ought to be valuable, specially those bearing upon police outrages, if he collected any statistics on that subject.

Mr. Baldwin is a well-known citizen of San Francisco, and owner of a hotel, which is named after him. He also cultivates vineyards, and manufactures brandy from the grapes. Ho was arrested recently on a charge of having defrauded the United States by selling brandy without paying the revenue tax required by aw. The amount alleged to have been witheld from the Government is about \$60, and as Mr. Baldwin is said to be worth several millions of dollars, the case creates some interest

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK

The Syracuse Convention-Gov. Robinso ALBANY, Sept. 8 .- The day of the Demo eratic Convention is at hand, the delegates are

all chosen, and the result is a foregone conclu-

sion. Lucius Robinson will be renominated for

Governor on the first ballot. The bitterest op-

ponents of the Governor now admit that this will be the outcome. One of them said recently: "The name of Sanford E. Church will not be presented. He is Chief Judge of the Court of Appenls, and while his judicial function ought not to debar him from taking part in politics, it does prevent him from wallowing in the mire. The choice of delegates has been a scramble of spoil seekers. In districts where the party was almost a unit in its opposition to Robinson his agents have gone to work and packed the caucuses by an unscrupulous use of the strength and money derived from State patronage. See what was done in Onondaga! A year ago and more charges were preferred against Superintendent Powell of the Sait Works. Last December the evidence was taken and an immediat decision was promised. The case has been permitted to hang fire for nine months. I don't know whether the Superintendent is guilty or innocent, but I do know that neither his guilt nor his innocence had anything to do with his removal. If he is guilty his retention for nine months after the case against him was com-pleted makes the Governor a party to his guilt. If he is innocent he ought not to be removed. But as the time for the caucuses approached it was discovered that the Salt Works, if they were properly manipulated by a subservient Tildenite, could be used to grind out Robinson delegates. Thereupon the charges against Powell, which had been pigeonholed for a year, were taken out, the man was removed and a siderable part of the Onondaga Democracy was appointed in his place with the distinct understanding that he should carry the delegates for Robinson. That is one glaring example of a style of work that has been done persistently all over the State. The result is that the Convention is for Robinson while the party is against him. Judge Church consented to take a nomination if it was unanimously conferred. But he never consented to make a scrub race for the Governorship against a crowd of political jockeys who are devoid of decency."

From another quarter I learn that Mr. Dorshelmer's name will not be presented either for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. A friend of his said:

"William Dorsheimer has sacrified his talents as well as his time while serving in the insignificant office of Lieutenant-Governor for five years. All who know him know that he is intellectually and physically the superior of Lucius Robinson, and nobody knows it better than Robinson himself. Mr. Dorsheimer has been the subject of attacks during the past three years, and for a year he has not been on speaking terms with Robinson. The knowledge that he favors any measure, no matter how commendable it may be, is sufficient to insure its defeat in the Executive Chamber. It would be folly therefore for Mr. Dorsheimer to think of serving longer as Lieutenant-Governor. In the complications that arose early in the year he consented to the use of his name in connection with the Governorship. In July, however, he became convinced that the opposition to Rob inson could be rallied more effectually around some other man, and he consented to step aside to make way for Judge Church. Since then he has completed certain arrangements which will prevent his accepting any office; he has formed a partnership with David Dudley Field in the law business, with the understanding that he shall devote his time to the pursuit of his profession. It is settled that his name will not go into the Convention."

De Witt C. West has been mentioned as the ossible candidate of the anti-Robinson party. But an intimate friend of his says: "He has never sought an office, and no consideration could induce him to take one at the present time. He was favorably mentioned for the Gov-ernorship in 1876, and if he had made a canvass, he might have got the nomination. But he positively refused the use of his name then, saying that his tastes were not in the direction of officeholding. Lately his health has been poor and he has large business interests, and he will not jeopard those interests and his own life by running for Governor."

From a man who ought to know the position

of Clarkson N. Patter I learned what follows: "Mr. Potter," he said, " will not consent to the use of his name as a candidate for Governor against Lucius Robinson. This is no newlydiplomatic service is not only a gross humbug. formed resolution on his part, but is just what he has told his friends at any time during the past six months. He believes that Robinson's administration has been wise and sensible, and

that the Governor ought to be renominated and reclected." But will Mr. Potter accept a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor?" "Under certain circumstances he would. If

by taking the second place on the ticket he can help to heal the differences in the party, he may be willing to serve." It will be seen from the foregoing that if my

informants are trustworthy, and I think they are, none of the names prominently mentioned for Governor on the anti-Robinson side will be presented to the Convention. Church, Dorsheimer, West, and Potter all decline in advance. Of course, their deciension weakens and demoralizes the faction that supported them. In this dilemma I asked a representa-tive of the anti-Tilden delegation from Albanythey are contestants for the seats-what his friends proposed to do. Would they fall into line and let Robinson's nomination go through by acclamation? He smiled and answered:

"Not by any means. There are plenty of good men in the party better qualified to be Governor than ever Lucius Robinson was, for whom we can vote if it is not deemed desirable to bring forward the name of Sanford E. Church. There is Amasa J. Parker of our own delegation. He was the Democratic nom ince in 1856, and again in 1858, and made a splendid run in the face of overwhelming odds. At Syracuse in 1874, after Judge Church had declined and Tilden's nomination was virtually agreed upon, Judge Parker's name was introduced at the last moment, and even then he received the votes of one-third of the delegates. Then there is John T. Hoffman, who was four years Governor of New York, and if we are to cust a complimentary vote we might give it to him as a suggestion of what may happer hereafter. Then there is Gen. Baldy Smith. No, you may rest assured that the delegates who are not the product of the Tilden machine will never east their votes for Robinson.

It is somewhat of a mystery how the anti-Robinson feeling which appeared to be strong all over the State a few months ago, has so completely died out. I put the question to a prominent Democrat who shared the feeling. but who takes a comprehensive view of affairs. He answered: "Tammany Hall has unwittingly forced the party to renominate Gov. Robinson. Its opposition was too violent to be healthy. The inclination among the managers in April was to find a new man, on the ground that Robinson had not pursued a course which ended to strengthen and unite the party. When it was announced that the New York delegation, with its 72 delegates, would unanimously oppose him, it was felt that a nucleus to the opposition had been obtained. But when things were looking most favorable, Mr. Kelly with a singular want of political tact, caused the announcement to be made that if Gov. Robinson were renominated Tammany would not support him. Now in the rural districts no Democrat can exert the slightest influence unless he agrees to be governed by the Conven tion. Consequently when Mr. Kelly made his unwise threat those who, in the country, were in sympathy with his main purpose were forced to begin immediately to apologize for his unaccountable folly; and apologies make mighty poor capital on which to conduct political canvasses. The rural voters could neither understand nor approve this style of warfare, and it aroused their indignation and gave thousands of votes to the Robinson delegates. The whole party, in fact, was compelled to choose between

nominating Robinson or yielding to a threat. There could be but one result to such a con-test. Tammany has defeated itself, and has hurt instead of helping its country friends." It may be accepted as certain that Gov. Robinson will be renominated. Beyond that the action of the Convention is clothed in a good

BAPTIST MINISTERS' VACATIONS.

Clergymen in their Conference Reciting their Boliday Experiences. Sixty members of the Baptist Ministers' Conference met yesterday in their new rooms at 9 Murray street. After desultory business the ministers reported orally the number of baptisms during vacation. Moderator Brouner wanted it recorded that he had baptised just three-a German, a Frenchman, and an American, each of whom was baptized in infancy in the Roman Catholic Church, "Sprinkled, you mean," the Rev. Dr. Miller interrupted in a loud voice from a back seat. The ministers laughed, and the Moderator corrected himself.

The general topic to be discussed was, "Vaca-tion Reminiscences." The brethren were called up to give an account of themselves, the clerk calling their names in alphabetical order. The effect was strangely like a schoolroom, in which the pupils are called up to recite their lessons. The ministers' stories were, however, so pleasantly told that their brethren were frequently set into a hearty laugh Brother Adams had been at Port Jefferson and

were frequently set into a hearty laugh. Brother Adams had been at Port Jefferson and at Babylon, L. I., and had had Gospel temperance mytings in groves and in houses of prayer. He had preached every Sunday, too, some of the yacation he had been at Asbury Park, N. J. Brother Allen had visited his relatives at Hamilton, N. T., the sear of the Baptist University. Brother Brouner had spent three quiet, pleasant weeks at Point Pleasant on the Squan River. He had enjoyed boating on the river and surf bathing.

Brother Folwell had been to the Martha's Vineyard camp meeting, a woman was converted by the Rev. Dr. Evarts's preaching. One of the denominational papers had pronounced the taking of the woman into church membership in Martha's Vineyard an irregular proceeding. But the church had accepted her, and the Rev. Dr. Evarts had baptized her thore. On the island, the same woman's daughter was converted. On the return from Martha's Vineyard in the Storm King, a storm struck the vessel, and the anchor was case out, but the vessel continued to be driven Before the wind. For three hours they were on the brink of eternity. They had a little prayer meeting in the cabin. The young lady convert knell by his side and prayed: 'Christ Jesus, save us now.' Brother Folwell clasped her hand, and she said that she was glad that she had been converted before the storm came. At last the vessel struck a sandy beach and the winds want down and they were on the brink of eternity. They had a little prayer meeting in the cabin. The young lady convert knell by his side and prayed: 'Christ Jesus, save us now.' Brother Folwell clasped her hand, and she said that she was glad that she had been converted before the storm came. At last the vessel struck a sandy beach and the winds want down and they were safe.

The Rev. Dr. Doughas who was also a passenger in the Storm King, said that he knew there was something wrong when the Captain's face looked so anxions just belore the storm came. At last the vessel struck as and the storm came. At last t

drove upon a short strip of sandy beach, 150 feet long, and all were saved.

Capt. Morgan, a stout, hardy mariner with spectacles on his nose, arose and said that he wished that he was a member of the Conference. There was a time when he didn't wish so; that was when they were quarrelling. Now all were at peace. As to the Storm King, the Lord brought her through. "We ran past a rock just before we struck the beach, not further than my brother's brot there from the weather side of one. If the Storm King had struck it, she would have been split open. I never was in greater danger of death, and I have been picked up for dead seven times and been drowned twice. [Laughter.] I wouldn't take \$20,000 for that experience." Brother William Read proposed "Praise God.

Brother William Read proposed." Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and the ministers stood up and sung it. "We sang 'Praise God' after returning to the vessel and embarking for home," Mr. Douglas said.

The most remarkable thing that Dr. Burroughs of Louisville saw in this summer vacation was a New England clam bake.

Brother Goodenour's had been to Ocean Grove camp meeting. A Baptist minister, the Rev. Dr. Hansen, had stirred up the assemblage more than any Methodist minister. He could be heard more than half a mile.

The Rev. Dr. Miller of Greenpoint has been to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and had sailed and fished and refused to preach for anybody.

Brother Singnano of Newark hall have the sailed and fished and refused to preach for anybody.

Brother Simonson of Newark had been at Asbury Park, swimming in the sea, where he was at home, and in Burlington, N. J., where he had a fast horse, a slow horse, a yacht, and a fruit farm.

Speed on English Rallways,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer, from fifteen to eighteen years ago, frequently travelled on the Great Northern Railway by the morning Scotch mail, via York and Peterboro. The run from he interview to London, without supposed a quarto oiles, was generally made in one hour and a quarto of twithstanting, this was not considered particularly War B. Tours To the Entroy of The Sun-Sir. The Queen's Mail Rail

To the Eerros of The Sus—Se. The Queen's Mail Kan-way train leaves Easton square station, Loudon, for Holy-head daily. The distance is 20% miles, which is made in the hours, from which deduct stoppages, 5 minutes at stafford, 5 minutes at Crewe, as 10 minutes at York. To reduce it to its singlest, reportable, here we have 20% hinter, which are made in 20% minutes—considerably from than a mile a minute, and this day after day right long.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thirty years ago Dr. Lardner, the English scientific writewrote as follows:

The Great Western Express, which runs between ndon and Exctor, makes an average speed of forty the miles an hour, including stops, or fifty-five miles as hour, not including stops, and on certain experimental trips sixty and even seventy miles have been made within the hour. In order to accomplish seventy and the seventy miles have been made within the hour. In order to accomplish seventy nucles within the hour, a locambitive most cover thirty five yards in every second of time. Suppose the locambita to the district wheels seven feet in diameter, she must thrus these wheels five times in a single several, and to do this there must be twenty distinct exhausts from the crimders in every second. The individuality of these exhausts becomes last to the ear, and only a continuous roar is heard if the furnace disor be upseed. Should thirty-five red stakes be erected should be used to the a yard spart, the train would flash by the continuous to the second the second best in the ext. and the red being all that would be visible. On a double, the or red being all that would be visible. On a double the second, the relative speed being them at the rate of 140 miles and hour. This is equal to one-fourth the speed of a cannon ball, and if the two trains were on a single second, the relative speed being then at the rate of the approaching each other, and should come together, the force of the stock would be equal to that of a number of cannon ball, and if the two trains were on a single the approaching each other, and should come together, the force of the stock would be equal to the dat annuer of cannon ball and if the two trains were on a single the approaching each other, and should come together, the force of the stock would be equal to that of a number of cannon ball, and if the two trains were on a single the approaching each other, and should come together, the force of the stock would be equal to the data number of cannon ball, and if the two trains were on a single the approaching each other, and should come together, the force of the stock would be equal to that of a number of cannon ball and if the two trains five miles an hour, including stops, or fifty-five miles at

A Mile a Minute.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. There seems to be a liversity of opinion as to whether a locomotive ene can travel a mile in one minute. I desire to ask a ques-tion, which, it answered correctly, will settle the ques-tion and stop (urther controversy.

First-The circumference of a driving wheel, the diam First—The circumference of a driving wheel, the diameter of which is 55 feet, is 17 2888 feet; therefore, at each revolution of the wheel (provided there is no slipping on the track; the encine is propeled forward a distance equal to the circumstence of the which. To travel 5.285 feet for one mile) in says seconds the driving wheel must revolve 2.68, or traryl 6 times per second, making a distance of 86 feet in one second.

Now, the question is, can the driving wheel of an encine revolve on the track nearly six times in one second, handleapped as 1 it say the weight of the engine with a train of cars attached?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to correct "Oncar Boyd" in regard to the ringing of the church bell in Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. I live in close proximity to said church bell, and consider it an exceedingly sweet toned one. You might travel through a large area of country and not hear such a pleasant sound as this bell peals for the very Sunday. Why, I would rather mass my Sunday breaktest than to miss hearing the tones of this bell. Sew York, Sept. 8.

R. A. R.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Allow ine to say that the bell of the church on Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, is the sweet at sounding bei on this island, and that it is rung in the most approve churchly institute. This hell has rung for more that twenty-five years, and I hope it will rung for twenty-five years more.

Granville Mellen's Grave.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Can some of Tax See's readers tell where the grave of the post franville Mellen is " He was the oldest son of Chief Jusce Prentiss Mellen of Manne, who was the first Senate there Fronties Medical or Manile, who was the first Senator from that St.the, a member of the Authors and Ferninger Camper Campe

The Walking Match.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sar: Why public the walking match matter be settled by ad ourning the whole thing to the balloon rink or other obsers at Coney 148mil 11 would be healthy and con-ortable for both the patric and the "seds," and it would now the hotel communics there to give tree ing of the si-vequires.

For the Protection of Submarine Cables, BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The Institute of Interna

tional Law, now in session here, has voted in favor or a resolution recommending that the various States agree that the destruction or injury of sulmarine telegraph cables is an offence against the law of nationa.

PASTOR MERRITT'S POLITICS.

Prohibition the Only Platform on which his State Ticket to to be Run. With the object of ascertaining the pros-

pects of the Prohibition ticket in the coming canvass in this State a reporter for THE SUN called upon the Rev. Stephen Merritt, the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer. centieman was found busy in his undertaker's store in Eighth avenue. Mr. Merritt said:

"Of course we have no chance to win. Lager beer will be victorious for a season. But we shall run our straight Prohibition ticket on principle, trusting that the time will come when

principle, trusting that the time will come when people will see that the rum traffic ought to be storped. My nomination was unexpected. I did not seek if, but shall accept."

"You have nominated a straight ticket. Could not some temperance men be found on the other tickets?"

"No, sir: we have tried that and have given it up. Our endorsement would hurt any man on the other tickets rather than help him. There are too many lager beer Dutchmen to be conciliated by the Republicans, and too many whiskey drinkers by the Democrats, for us to get any help from either of those parties. The Republicans have played fast and loose with the temperance question until we have got sick of them. Charley Spencer once said to me: "We've got your folks any way; you can't go anywhere else." But he and his party have found that we can go somewhere else. We expect that many Republicans who are dissatisfied with Cornell will yote for our ticket. Cornell is the last hair on the back of the Republicans for a good many voters."

"How many yotes did you poll last year?"

"Holl I forset the number: I am a neor hand."

"How many votes did you poll last year?"
"Well, I forget the number: I am a poor hand

at flaures."

"Suppose you are elected State Treasurer, what good can you do the temperance cause in that capacity?"

"Well, now, that's a fair question, and I hardly know what to say; I am afraid of you interviewers. But we could do much good if we could elect our ticket. That would be the dawn of temperance. At present both parties favor the whiskey power and the larger beer interest. The Democratic party makes no pretensions to temperance, and the Republicans have fooled us. They have pretended to be on our side, and have done nothing when they got possession of the State Government, but are always on the side of rum."

"What would you do in New York if you had "What would you do in New York if you had all the power?"
"We would shut up all the rum shops tight as a drum—even the first-class hotels, which I call the 'feeders' of the small rum shops. We would make it impossible for a man to get liquer except upon prescription of a physician. We are opposed to the traffic utterly. We don't believe in respectable grog sliops. We are opposed to licenses. In that respect we differ with Dr. Crosby."

JUDGE COWING'S LANGUAGE. As to Pigeonholing Indictments, Straw Ball,

and Settlements Out of Court. Counsel for an up-town hotel keeper, who is accused of obtaining money under false pretences, moved yesterday in the General Ses-

sions that his client be released from the City Prison under moderate bail. "I decline to consider the motion," Judge Cowing said, "until I understand on what day the District Attorney will move that the prisoner

the District Attorney will move that the prisoner be tried. If I should release the prisoner under bail, the probability is that the indictments against him—there are five—may be thrown upon a shelf in the District Attorney's office, with probably twenty thousand more, and never be heard of again."

"I propose," Assistant District Attorney Rollins said, that the prisoner shall be tried, without fail, on the 18th inst."

"Now, your Honor," the prisoner's lawyer continued, "I presume you are ready to hear a motion as to the ball. I move that the bail be made less than \$2,000."

"Well, sir." Judge Cowing said, "I want good bail this time. Your client was released recently under bail, but it was found to be only straw bail, and he was rearrested. I propose, this time, that he shall not get off so easily. I mean to have the District Attorney look well to the bail."

"But, your Honor," the lawyer persisted, "I can see no reason for so much vigilance in this case. I hold in my hand the written withdrawal of the complaint, verified by a notary public, of two of the complaint, verified by a notary public, of two of the complaint, verified by a notary public, of two of the complaint of the lawyer goald, warmly, "Now, sir." Judge Cowing said, warmly, "Now, sir." Judge Cowing said, warmly,

the amount of their claims, and they are satisfied."

Now, sir," Judge Cowing said, warmly,
"you have made an admission that may be regarded as an acknowledgment of guilt on the
part of your client. Why should your client
pay money to these complainants if he did not
aimit the justice of their claims upon him? I
want to suppress this mode of setting criminal
prosecutions, if I can, at least in this court. I
shall never countenance it. No man has a right
to prefer a criminal charge against another
man, and then witndraw it upon the navment
of money. There is a duty to the public in the
institution of a criminal prosecution. The publie has the right to see the accused person
cleared, if the charge is buscless, or punished,
if it is well founded. In this court there shall
be no withdrawal of prosecution, with my consent, for a money consideration. I shall not
regard the withdrawal that you refer to. I shall
view the indictments to which they have reference as in full force, and I shall require as
much bail under them as any of the others. In
view of the fact that the prisoner is the proprictor of a well-known hotel, and not likely to
evade trial, if trial is speedy, I will take \$500
bail under each findictment, or \$2,500 in all. It
must be thoroughly satisfactory bail, however—
no more straw bail."

Against the Pevil Fish Railroad.

The fight of the property owners in Brooklyn minst the "devil fish" minst the "devil-fish" relicoid scheme of the Kings unity Elevated Railroad Company came up at the Gen-al Term of the Sapreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, real term of the Supremy Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, or the application of the counsel for the Pulton street and Myrtle assume property owners, to have inserted in the early of the General Term confirming the report of the Countistiences of the Supreme Court, "that the foortholds as a matter of law that it has no right to recieve the determination of the Countission as to the location of the road, but that the decision of the Countission." The counsel desire to carry to the Court of the countism of the counting of the counting of the counting the counting of the counting of the counting the counting of the counti id, as when it was promulcated, Justice Gilbert, who ied in it, was absent in Europe.

Ninety-eight Defendants Benten.

In the suit of John L. Bergen and wife against Mary Wyckoff and ninety-seven others to partition the ninety acres in the unity acrd portion of Harren I sand, and make the way was day given by Justice Praft, in fraction, but in favor of the plannets. The property has between Coney belond and flockaway, and for proceeding is said to be preliminary to the carrying out of a watering place propert. Allowances were given by the Court to twenty law, was who appeared for detendants.

Carl Schurz and the Sloux.

Across the lone some prairie A Cabinet Secretary Walked forth to take his case. The statesman's face was parry. His form was lanky, very, And shaky were his knees.

A stolwart Ocaliala Stalked forth la peath the moon A chief whom you might call a light crock erafty coon. Upon the Secretary The chieftain quickly seized. And then made haste to carry
the statesman where he pleased.

"Oh, gentle Indian, loose me !" Said his Secretarial mbs; "You ought not thus to use me, For I am your Great Father. The chief reclied, " Oh, bother !" And punched him in the ribs.

The tribe is reached; the warrior

His victim ties to a tree That he a helpless quarry or A target some may be, And any sight that's sorrier You hardly ever see.
They shot full many an arrow,
And many an hatchet flung; But, though they trope his marrow His flesh they never stone Tired of the job of scaring,

And touching not the skin, They quit the business, swearing The target was too thin. They vowed that they would scalp him, And do the work up brown With no one near to help him, The scalp keife at his crown.

While still the yells were ringing He raised his video i And song "The Heart Bowed Down." The braves forgot the scauping,

With howling and with pelping, The tribe all rue awe They sought a baldtation Afar with wedges and bears-They wanted home in theirs.

The Secretary, gladly,
Arose and sought his camp,
Perceiving rather saily That he was jump and damp. He pendered, as his scalp he felt, Secure from barbarous ravage, On music's manic power to melt

The bosom of the savage. To break chills and eradicate lever and ague, try Dr. B. Jayne's Ague Mixture, if you desire a sate and per-manent cure. — Ac. SUNBEAMS.

-The old Court House bell at Springfield. Mass, cast in London 137 years ago, has been smashed by a fall from the beliry.

-An electric light in Saratoga enabled persons to read a newspaper at Hallston, 7's nationalist tant, on a nark night. A powerful reflector was used -Some 3,000 pilgrims set out the other

day from Paris for Lourdes, many of them temp pumper invalids who are being taken to the mira-by charitable persons. -An Illinois farmer astonished Deentur

by going into that place with a train of six wagens taken with 375 bushels of barley, and drawn by a steam real locomotive of his own invention. -Four days after the Prince Imperial's death Cetywsyc sent the Prince's sword to Lord Chelms, ford with a letter, saying be returned it because in heard that it had belonged to an English prince. Nothing co. id

have been more princelike than this. -The beautiful ebony table on which Napeleon III. signed the declaration of war, in July 1870, has just been added to the Hohenzollern Moscom at hop-

lin. Beside it is a favorite given leather arm chair which was sent to him while a prisoner at Wilhelmshohe. —The Paris correspondent of the Times describes the present Sulan of Turkey as a prey to apprehensions of conspiracies. One can basily wonder. A single negrees, in whom he has absolute confidence, prepares his food and his codes is made in his sight.

-Americans should be warned that if they desire to visit Russia their passports must, by a re-cent nkase, be vised by the Russian Minister here for personal identification. The passport system has been re-vived in Russia. Passports were abolished in Norway it 1859, in Sweden in 1890, and in France the same year. -People are sometimes apt to say that

they don't call any one a relation who is more remains than a second comman at furthest, but when the present Earl of Breadailane succeeded his twelfile constnain the possession of Taymonth Castle, the finest seat in Sentiand, with \$50,000 a year, he felt that relationship might be recognized even at that distance.

Julia Shapard a mulette, had the years. -Julia Shepard, a mulatto, had the reputation among the negroes of Springfield, Mass., of being vondoo charmer. A boy whom she was employed to purse became ill, and finally died. An analysis proved

that he had been killed with arsenic. Julia is under ar-rest, the conjecture being that, to keep her standing with ser own people as a witch, she committed murder. -Billy the Butter is a Savannah negro, so called because of his butting capabilities. His commot feat is to break an inch board by running his head agains it. Therefore, when he charged angrily at Mr. Howard with his head down, Mr. Howard naturally thought his life was in danger, and hastily fired with a pistol. Prob

ably his fear was well founded, for the bullet glanced of the negro's hard skull, simply stunning him -If we may believe the well-known English authoress, Miss Betham Edwards, Mr. Keely has more than met his match in M. Bourbonnel of Dijon France, who claims to have discovered by hazard, and then by persistent investigation brought to workable per-fection, the means of lighting and maintaining a fire causing no dust, anoke, or trouble, and requiring not one-tenth of ordinary fuel. Miss Edwards asys: "It is a clear as possible that we have here a perpetual and

-The Hon. H. G. Howard, younger brother of the late Earl of Carlisle and Duchess of Sutherland, was in the diplomatic service and notorious in Second* Empire days as one of the gayest of gate siesure at Paris. It was with him that the late Duke of Hamilton drank his wager as to who could take the greatest number of polic verse, a proceeding that resulted in the Duke's staubling on the steps of the Maison Dorfe and meeting with a fatal injury. Mr. Howard was grandson of the famous Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.

-Lucius W. Pond, Worcester's "highly respectable" forger, is still in the Concord prison, with several years yet to serve. J. S. Pond, also a forger, on being released from the same prison, went to the Boston Hersid office, represented himself to be Lucius W. Pond, said that he had been pardoned, showed documents proving that he was a Pond and a forger, and requested the publication of an interview. The deception was success fol, and all Worcester was excited by the supposed lib-eration of its noted criminal; but the motive of J. 8. Pond is not explained.

-The number of articles left in cabs in London and deposited in the course of a year in the Lost Property office was sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty-four, of the estimated value of no less a sum than eighteen thousand two rundred and ninety-nine pounds. whereof property to the amount of considerably over thirteen thousand pounds was claimed and given to the owners. The remainder was handed over to drivers, The number of articles restored has increased in ten years from under two thousand to near seventeen thou

and. This is creditable to London coache -The cables linking Metz and Strasbourg, the work on which Mottke has been so long engaged, are completed. They both pass through Metz, diversing thence side by side to Strasboure, so that the two creat-est fortresses in Europe, for which Germany any be said to have fought the war of 1870-1, are now enabled to exchange instantaneous communications, and are also placed en rapport with the huge palace of ruddy stone on the Koningsplatz, where the first of Eving strategists aits in his cosey little corner room directing the more ments of the mightiest military machine ever yet invent ed and perfected by human ingenuity.

-The Russian Government is at present giving its consideration to a project, drawn up in the Fe-partment of Public Worship, whereby the Russian monasteries are to be brought much more stringently under State control. It is proposed that the State shall take possession of their landed, funded, and pertable property and administer it for the national benefit, paying them such incomes as may be deemed sufficient for their say port upon something like a reasonable scale. The pre-ent income of the Russian monasteries and conventex-ceeds three millions of roubles; and the value of their possessions in the way of gold and silver plate precise atones, and works of art has been appraised at hetwen \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000. Some of them are large holders in Russian stock, and others are stated to have

secumulated enormous sums in bullion -Rather a novel sight, the laying of the foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic church was witnessed in Rome a few days ago. Except for the church built by Father Douglas behind S Maria Maggiore, it must be some hundreds of years since a church miniation stone was laid in Rome-i e of the Romat faith, for many churches of other denominations have sprung up since 1870. Although Rome has alreade 30 churches, there is some reason for this new one for all the churches of Bome are built in the old town—the only occupied part until the Italians came in, and so the new districts which have spring up, especially the one be youd the railway station. Maccao as it is called find themselves a long way from any church. This new church is just in that district, a little way down the road

-A soldier of the garrison at Stettin, in Germany, at company drill, was struck so vinicity in the face by his sergeant that he become permanently dead. The sergeant was punished with a termilite imprisonment, and the soldier was sent home as to bace! fit for military service. He was informed by the commandant of the army corps that he had so right to a pension. The decision was, however, reversed to the Ministry of War, and the addies was granted a pension. It is more than probable that if the exposut had not be so very hard the public would never have heard anything of the matter. The recent case of systematic eruel treatment of soldiers at Warzhites for which t licutement and several sergeants were sent to prison also goes to show that corporal punishment in its work and most arbitrary form exists still in the German army

leading to 8. Lorenzo, and facing the railway station.

-The correspondent of a German news paper tells of an interesting instance of conversion from the orthodox Greek Church to Mohammedanism recently witnessed by him in Constantinople. The convert was Jorgaki Hey Aristarchi, an official in the earlier of the Porte, under the title of Adjutant to the Sintan It is at old custom that, in such cases, a prominent moment of the religious denomination which the converts shall dening should be in attendance at his initiation into the new faith, and should vedeavor, up to the fast moment to persuade him to renounce his resolution in this is stance this duty was assumed by a brother of the and tate, who is a man of high position and great influence if the Greek Church, and who, with tears and introduclabored earnestly, though in vain. Jorgan Boy is mained immoved, replying. "I hope and gray that job too, may come to perceive the truth of Islam, and made close your days as a Mohammedan." Once you'v Bet the name given to the convert. The occurrence hashest made the text by the Turkish press for long housing at the superiority of Mohammedanism to all other reagain as a means of salvation.

-The Emperor of China is allowed three wives, the chief of whom is the Empress, while no other two are Queens. He has the right many and the er two are queeds. He has the right limits strictions, of choosing his own shoreson. We a the Emperor Him Pung died, in 1801, he left he could be his son Tourseche who was only 5 years oil. The first present the boy another one of the two mode corregents. They respect very many and 1878, when Tourseche leak the sincern or a set hands and remote them from power he is all and smill, and remote them from power he is all and smills, and remote them from power he is all and smills, and remote them from power he is all of sound-pox, without running a successa feeble girl, with a roung budge for who are not the strength of character to right an at the old Empress and Queen seized the many back upon the throne. They chose a the methow of their Kong and appointed them-until he become a cusic. The scheme was and the two women are new serminals fi listed. Among the first statesman of Co. W Keets, at the head of the trivil Service !! He broaded over the wrong done to the ! Toung-the, and at last resolved to speak out This was a serious matter, for ancient useco crees that whoever offers freamen shall at suicide. We Keetn wrote and published, in spectful language, a demand that the Empress hould abdicate. Then he killed himself with a kills.